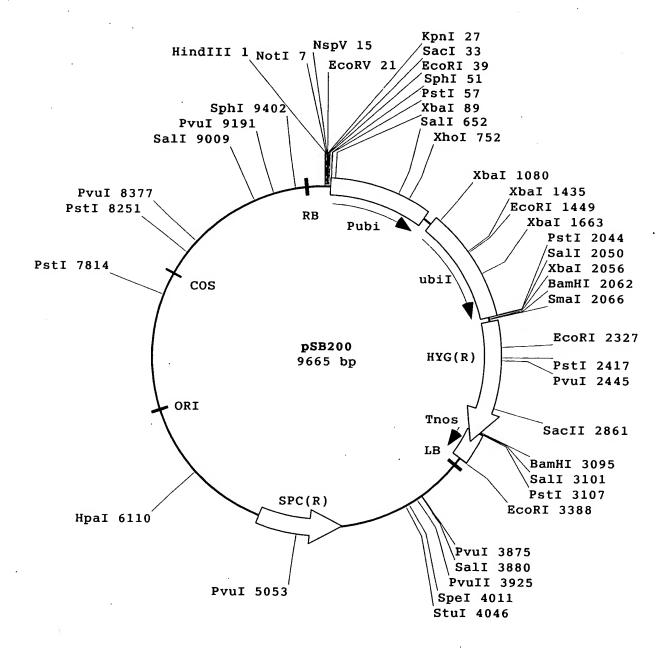
Fig. 1



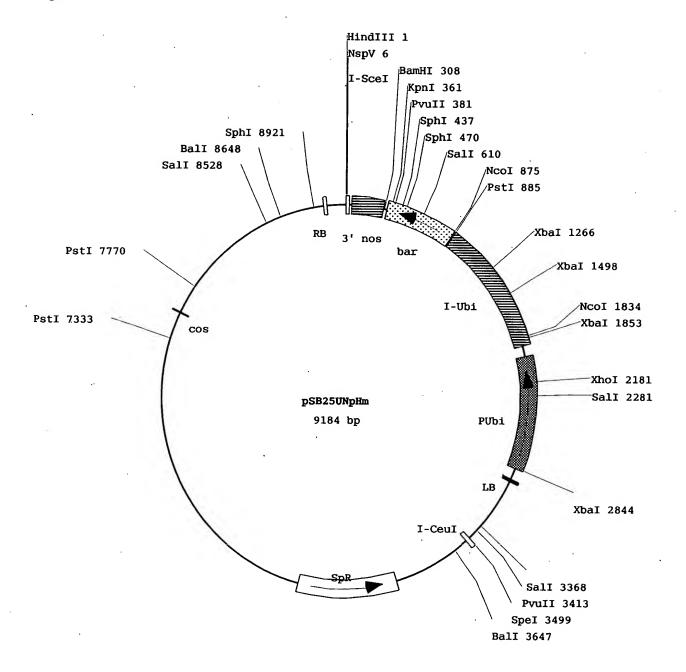
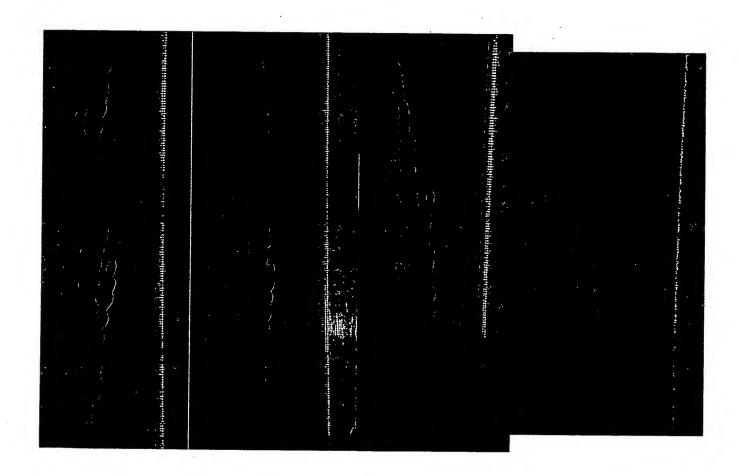


Fig. 3



Genome fragment A083G04 (SEQ ID NO:41 SEQ ID NO:42) Transgenic plant Genome fragment A088E02 (SEQ ID NO:43 SEQ ID NO:44) Transgenic plant Genome fragment A089F12 (SEQ ID NO:45 SEQ ID NO:46) Transgenic plant

Control plant

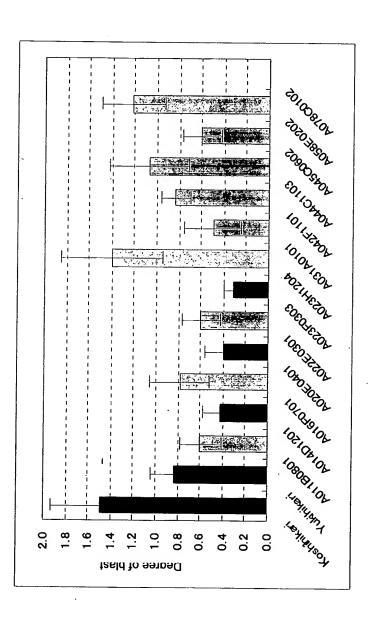
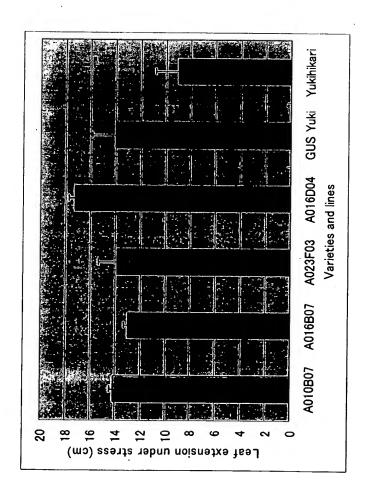


Fig. 4: Results of testing of blast resistance



Extension of leaves of various varieties and lines under stress

Fig. 5

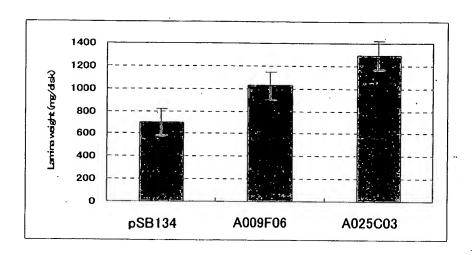


Fig. 6 : Effect of introducing genomic DNA fragments on the growth of tobacco cullus $\dot{\ }$

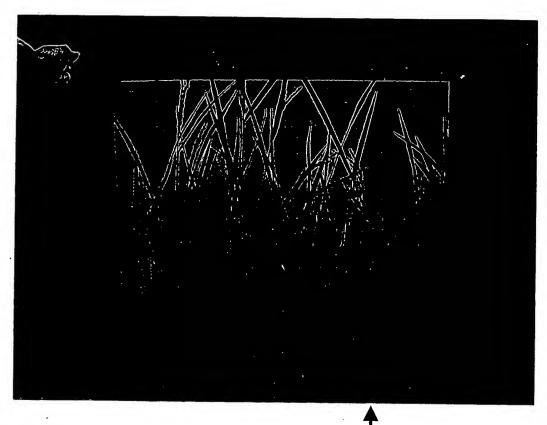


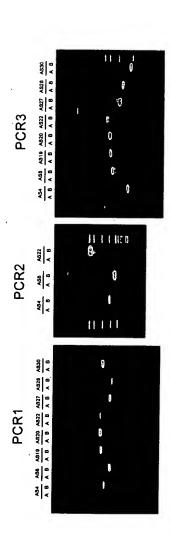
Fig.7

Growth of rice cultivated after treatment with teosinte genomic DNA fragments; plant bodies at day 45 after transplantation; the arrow indicates the control individual; the introduced genomic fragments are, from left to right:

 $\tt M044G07,\ M043C09,\ M042F06,\ M043A11,\ M042H08,\ M043B10,\ M044E12,\ Control,\ M042E11,\ M043A08$



Fig. 8: Sites of PCR amplification on a genomic DNA fragment of Oryza rufigopon



A: pSB200 B: plasmid having the indicated fragment inserted into

Fig. 9: Results of PCR analysis

Fig. 10

From left to right:
lane 1 (M): 1 kb ladder
lanes 2-14: AS88, 90, 95-102, 104-106
C: vector control
M2: \(\lambda/\text{HindIII}\) size marker



Fig. 11: Vector size determination by electrophoresis

1: G001A03 (original)

2: G001A03DEST

3:G001A03bar

M: 1kb ladder

Fig. 8

Vector	Insert (rufipogon)	
	and provide the second section of the second	
	▶ ◀	. •
PCR1	PCR2	PCR3